

MANY KILLED IN BIG BATTLE AT JUAREZ

THE INTERBOROUGH'S LATEST SUBWAY OFFER

WEATHER—Probably fair; Wednesday unsettled.

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RACE RESULTS AND ENTRIES SEE PAGE 2

The



The World

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1911.

20 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

TWO NEW RIVER TUNNELS FOR SUBWAY PROVIDED FOR IN INTERBOROUGH'S NEW BID

Increase Proposed Share of the
Construction Expense to
\$99,000,000.

TWO BROOKLYN LINES.

B. R. T. Opposition Check-
mated by Looping Williams-
burg, Manhattan, Astoria.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company submitted its amplified offer to share the construction cost and assume the operation of the subway extensions late this afternoon. The total cost of the plan outlined by the Interborough will reach \$167,000,000, an increase of \$39,000,000 over the estimated cost of the plan outlined in September. Of this total the Interborough would pay as its share of construction and for equipment over \$99,000,000, leaving some \$68,000,000 to be paid by the city.

In addition to the offer made in September, which includes the operation of the Fourth Avenue tunnel in Brooklyn, the Interborough proposes a new tunnel on the lower west side of four tracks and a new four track tunnel on the upper east side, with a three and two track extension to Priam Bay Park.

The plan contemplates connecting the new west side tunnel with Brooklyn by a new tunnel under the East River. In Brooklyn this tunnel would connect with the Lafayette Avenue route.

B. R. T. Plan. Checkmated.

The Interborough springs a big surprise by advancing the proposition to operate a subway from the outer limits of Williamsburg into Manhattan by way of a tunnel under the East River to Fourteenth Street and a subway under that thoroughfare to Union Square, thence north in Broadway and Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and across the Queensboro Bridge to an elevated line in Queens running to Astoria. This proposition grabs part of the system outlined by the B. R. T.

Plans extensions of the "L" lines are planned to Woodlawn Cemetery on the west side and to within four blocks of Mount Vernon line on the east side. Provision is also made for the Jerome Avenue extension.

The Interborough offer sets forth a complicated system of adjustment and division of profits. In all its ramifications it amounts to a new offer which will require consideration.

INTERBORO BID?—MANANA!
"Coming by Subway" is Guess of Public Service Secretary.

Secretary James Hume Walker of the Public Service Commission was asked today if the delayed new Interboro offer had yet been received.

"No," answered Walker. "I guess it is coming by subway."

TWO RACE TRACK BILLS
PRESENTED IN SENATE.

Aim Is to Make Clear Meaning of
Bookmaking Without Writing—
Also Liability of Course Owners.

ALBANY, May 9.—Two bills designed to clear up certain ambiguities in the anti-race track gambling laws were introduced today by Senator Gittins of Niagara at the request of R. T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Racing Association.

"We ask first," said Mr. Wilson in explanation of the bills, "that the directors of any association, racing or otherwise, shall not be held responsible for acts committed without their consent or knowledge, and that the Legislature shall interpret the meaning of bookmaking without writing."

SUNDAY WORLD WANTS
WORK MONDAY WONDERS.

PLANS FILED FOR 50,000 SEATS AT POLO GROUNDS

New Concrete Stadium to Be
Built at Once at Cost of
\$100,000.

The new stand at the Polo Grounds will cost \$100,000 and seat 50,000. Plans were filed today with Building Superintendent Miller for the new stand to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire on the Polo Grounds. This new stand will be a two-deck affair, built of reinforced concrete with steel columns and will be semicircular in shape, measuring 32 feet on the inner circle and 54 feet on the outer side of the circle. It will have an asbestos roof and will be thoroughly fireproof, as there will be no wood used in its construction.

The exact seating capacity is not given, but it is of such proportions as to make the total seating capacity of the Polo Grounds reach about 50,000. The property is owned by Harriet G. Cogan. The National Exhibition Company, of which John T. Brush is president, is the lessee of the grounds and owner of the buildings. The architect of the new stand is Irving E. Daniels, resident engineer of the company.

SCORES TO-DAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEW YORK.

CHICAGO 1 0 0 1

GIANTS 0 0 0 2

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Mathewson and Meyers.

AT BROOKLYN.

ST. LOUIS 0 0 0

BROOKLYN 0 0 0

Batteries—Harmon and Bresnahan; Rucker and Bergen.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURGH 0 0 5 1

PHILADELPHIA 0 1 0 0

Batteries—Adams and Gibson; Rowan and Davis.

AT BOSTON.

CINCINNATI 4 0 0 0

BOSTON 0 0 0 1

Batteries—Keefe and Clarke; Tyler and Graham.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT DETROIT.

HIGHLANDERS 0

DETROIT 1

Batteries—Warner and Sweeney; Works and Stange.

AT CLEVELAND.

BOSTON 1 0 0

CLEVELAND 0 0 0

Batteries—Karger and Nishimake; West and Land.

THIRD RACE AT LEXINGTON.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$400, for four-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of a mile—Golden Pearl, 109 (Koerner), first; Rompie, 95 (Martin), second; Sou, 106 (Gould), third. Time, 1:13. Red Bob, Buford Hall, May Bride, Roberts, Bettie Lester, Mary Orr, Miami, Helme, Hiram also ran and finished as named.

SEEKS TO CONVICT WITH FINGER PRINT AS SOLE EVIDENCE

Prosecutor Relies Upon Greasy
Marks in Case of Crispi,
Accused of Burglary.

PRISONER FIGHTS HARD.

Only One Trial on Record
Where Conviction Resulted
on Similar Evidence.

A trial, unique in the history of the criminal jurisprudence of this country, is in progress before Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions. An effort is being made to secure the conviction of a man accused of burglary solely on the mute evidence of a number of greasy finger-marks. Only one other case is on record where a conviction was obtained on such evidence. This was that of a case of burglary, committed in Dublin about five years ago. The case before Judge Rosalsky depends on the finger-prints left on a pane of glass by the burglar who entered M. M. Bernstein & Bros' garment factory at No. 149 Macdougall street on Feb. 22. The burglar took what seemed to him every precaution to avoid detection and capture. He chose a holiday—Washington's Birthday—for his act, being sure that there would be no one in the building on that day. With carpenter's tools he removed the window in the hall door and lifted it out, glass and all. By this precaution he had succeeded in rendering useless the burglar alarm arranged to sound in case the glass was broken.

Left Telltale Marks.
But his very precautions betrayed him. As he lifted out the glass and set it to one side he pressed his fingers against it and left upon it the telltale marks upon which it is now sought to convict Charles Crispi of the burglary. Crispi was arrested for burglary in October, 1907, and at that time his finger-prints were taken at Police Headquarters by Lieut. Joseph A. Faurot, who went to Paris thirteen years ago to study the Bertillon system of identification and who has been in charge of the system in this city ever since.

The detectives who investigated the burglary at No. 149 Wooster street saw the greasy marks on the glass. They took the glass to Faurot, who poured a powder on it which fixed the prints indelibly.

Then a photograph was made, enlarged a number of times, and this was compared with the finger-prints on file at headquarters. It was a long and laborious search, but ultimately they found a set of prints identical with those on the glass window. Crispi, who lived on a lower floor of the house where the burglary occurred, was arrested.

Grand Jury Sceptical.
The Grand Jury was sceptical of the sufficiency of the evidence of the greasy finger-prints, but finally, at Faurot's insistence, a second set of prints of Crispi's fingers was taken. Then he was indicted.

When the case came to trial, it was with the utmost difficulty that Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel succeeded in getting a jury willing to convict on the testimony of finger prints alone. The trial of the case is marked by the almost incessant objections offered by Robert M. Moore of one law firm of Moore & Cantwell, who resisted every effort on the part of Lieut. Faurot to show to the jurors that the Bertillon system of identification has been officially recognized all over the world, and that in this country it is relied upon absolutely by the army and navy departments.

Lieut. Faurot, who has taken 4,000 finger prints since the Bertillon system was introduced in this city, testified that he examined the three sets of prints—those taken from Crispi's hands in 1907; those furnished by him for the Grand Jury which indicted him; and those on the pane of glass taken from Bernstein's garment factory. He said they are identical. The pane of glass upon which the prints were found by the police after the burglary, and which has been kept in a glass-case ever since, was brought into court and exhibited to the jury.

Noise in Courtroom.
The trial of the case proceeded under great difficulty because of the noise in the courtroom. The shouts and the sounds penetrating from without. It became necessary to adjourn the trial for a few days.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Mme. Nordica Sailing for Europe In a Turban Hat Made by Herself



NORDICA MAKES HER OWN TURBAN FOR HER SAILING

Miss Kellermann, Olive Fremstad and Col. Savage Off for Europe by Same Liner.

Among the notables who sailed this morning on the Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd were Madame Lillian Nordica, Madame Olive Fremstad and Paquita Amato of the Metropolitan forces; Col. Henry W. Savage, the theatrical manager; Mrs. Robert Hoe, widow of the printing press manufacturer and book collector, and Miss Annette Kellerman, the champion swimmer.

Madame Nordica and her banker husband, George W. Young, who came to the pier to see her off, were both immensely proud of a plumed turban of violet trimmed with three huge white plumes which she wore. It was her own handiwork, she said, and Mr. Young added that the family was economizing these days.

Miss Fremstad was carrying her left arm heavily bandaged. Some of the ligaments were torn, she said, during her stage struggle with Scotti the time she played Tosca and the physicians had recommended a long rest. Amato is going to sing the role of the Sheriff in "The Girl of the Golden West" at Rome during the big festival. He will be back in September for a concert tour of California before the regular musical season opens in New York.

Col. Savage announced that he was at last ready to begin active plans for producing "The Girl of the Golden West" in English here next fall, according to his promise. He hopes to recruit a suitable company of American and English singers for the production in the European conservatories.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

Four Animals Lose Their Lives in Stable Fire.

Four valuable horses were burned to death this afternoon in a fire that destroyed the stable of the White Star Transfer Company at No. 21 West Twenty-seventh Street. The horses were on the second floor of the three-story building and the blaze cut them off before any one could get to them.

The fire did about \$1,000 damage.

Mayor Gaynor Inspects Catskill Water Supply.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 9.—Mayor Gaynor made his first inspection of the Catskill water shed today in connection with his trip to New York. He was accompanied by Commissioner Henry S. Thompson of the Board of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and Commissioner Charles Strauss and Chief Engineer J. Walter Smith of the Board of Water Supply. The Mayor said he hoped to see work on the new Catskill water system rushed to completion.

CABINET CONFERS ON EL PASO PERIL; RUSH MORE TROOPS

Border Situation Alarming and
Taft Orders Precautions to
Meet Any Trouble.

ALL READY FOR ACTION.

American Officers Told to
Make Best Efforts to Enforce
Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—"Use your best efforts to enforce the neutrality laws and urge upon the people of El Paso the necessity of keeping as much as possible out of the zone of fire."

These instructions have been sent by Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, to Col. Steever, commanding the American troops at El Paso, Tex.

All available troops have been ordered into El Paso by Col. Steever. The American soldiers, it is said at the War Department, are straining every nerve to preserve the neutral attitude of the United States and to keep United States citizens out of range of fire.

This, it is reiterated, is the mission of the troops on the border. The commanding officers on the border have repeatedly received explicit instructions not to cross the international boundary under any circumstances, and these instructions are declared by officials here to be strictly observed.

The Cabinet devoted most of its time to the Mexican situation today. Confidential despatches and unofficial information that the fighting at Juarez had been renewed were discussed at length by President Taft and his advisers. The intelligence was admitted to be alarming, but the President and the Cabinet still hoped for developments which will bring about peace.

That the American military commanders on the border had become restless and apprehensive as the situation at Juarez developed and were desirous of taking more radical steps to prevent the killing of Americans on their own soil was indicated today by their applications for modified orders. But all such requests have brought renewed instructions to abide strictly by the policy laid down from the beginning: To preserve the strictest kind of neutrality, to keep the American soldiers out of Mexico and to endeavor to move American civilians to places of safety.

In matters of detail much is still left to the discretion of the American commanders. The refusal of Col. Steever to permit the taking more radical steps to prevent the killing of Americans on their own soil was indicated today by their applications for modified orders. But all such requests have brought renewed instructions to abide strictly by the policy laid down from the beginning: To preserve the strictest kind of neutrality, to keep the American soldiers out of Mexico and to endeavor to move American civilians to places of safety.

Telegrams Received.
In the event of either side sustaining a defeat so severe as to impel the men to flee into the United States for refuge, it is probable that Col. Steever would exercise his own discretion as to whether they should be permitted to cross the river, although if he should decide to be uncharitable, the soldiers would be disarmed and held temporarily as prisoners.

Secretary of War Dickinson read a number of despatches from Col. Steever to the Cabinet. A paraphrase of the formal reply of Gen. Madero to Col. Steever's protest against firing by the Madero forces into United States territory attracted particular interest. Madero hastened to make known that he greatly regretted such firing and that he had taken all measures to avoid a repetition of the incident.

ON TRIAL AS GAMBLERS.

Four Men Caught in Raid Before County Court, Brooklyn.

Adam Kugel, Charles Wilson, Charles Stewart and Henry Barclay were placed on trial before Judge Day in the County Court, Brooklyn, today charged with being common gamblers. Kugel is the proprietor of a saloon at Myrtle Avenue and Sanford Street.

Feb. 4 last a squad of detectives fired their way into a room on the second floor of the saloon property and arrested the four men. Kugel was accused of being the owner of a poolroom and the others were described by detectives who said they had made bet sin the place, as Kugel's assistants.

The World Travel Bureau
Travel and Information for Western Hemisphere
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BATTLE IN JUAREZ; ATTACKING REBELS FIGHT ON STREETS

After All Day Assault and Under
Sweeping Gun Fire, Madero's Forces
Rush Into City and Drive Fed-
erals to Shelter.

CLAIMING FINAL VICTORY THEY CALL FOR SURRENDER.

Mexican City Almost a Ruin and People
in Panic Run to American Shore
for Safety—Many Killed in Fight.

Juarez was invaded by the rebel forces to-day after hours of desperate fighting that began at dawn. This afternoon a battle was raging in the streets of the city and the insurgents seemed to be gradually driving the Federals to hills on the outskirts of Juarez, although a strong stand was being made at the church on the main thoroughfare and other points. The rebels were claiming that they would capture the city by nightfall. Some of the revolutionists estimated their loss as 150 killed, but claimed that the Federal death roll was double that number. Fifteen Americans in the insurgents' ranks were reported killed.

The residents of Juarez fled in panic to El Paso. The city late today presented a scene of ruin due to the shelling by the invaders. Late today the rebel leaders, claiming that Juarez was at the mercy of Madero's men and had practically been captured, called on Gen. Navarro, the Federal commander, to surrender.

El Paso, just across the line from Juarez, was again showered with Mexican bullets to-day, and two more Americans, a woman and her young son, were wounded. A number of buildings were struck. Washington is fearful of the results of the continued bombardment and Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, this afternoon wired Col. Steever, in command at El Paso, to use his best efforts to enforce the neutrality laws. In addition all available United States troops are being rushed to El Paso to strengthen the forces there. At a meeting held by President Taft and his Cabinet to consider the situation it was admitted that the border outlook was alarming.

Mexican rebels to-day captured the town of Tia Juana, Southern California, after a hot fight.

EL PASO, May 9.—Fighting desperately and braving the sweeping fire of the Federal machine guns, the rebel forces of Madero to-day pushed their way into Juarez and this afternoon a fierce battle was under way in the streets of the city.

The Diaz troops made forts of the church and the small curate, from which they kept up a steady bombardment while the rebels seized the large curate and fired from behind the walls. Combatants on both sides took possession of private residences and picked off people on the streets from the windows.

The rebels seemed to be making steady headway, and the capture of the city by Madero's forces was a matter of time. Shouting behind dozens of low adobe houses were scores of insurgents attacking into the main section of the city. Navarro, the rebel leader, stationed his machine guns at the crossings of the principal streets and hoped in that way to keep the rebels at bay, while his cavalrymen and infantrymen pursued the attack from the rear.

This afternoon 500 rebels dashed up Commercial street, the main thoroughfare of the town, while the Federals retired somewhat to the hill portion of Juarez, due south of the river front.

Rebels Throw Bombs.
While the fighting was recent there was a big explosion near the church at the head of Commercial street, which was believed to have been a Federal mine, although it may have been caused by the dynamite bombs which the insurgents were throwing.

Shortly after this Col. Garibaldi gave orders to the insurgents to surrender to you in the character of special envoy of the government of Gen. Diaz, and beg you to consider the critical situation in which Juarez is at present, almost completely occupied by the revolutionists, and that the whole force of the army will be powerless under the circumstances to hold it alone extensive reinforcements will arrive to-day. Consequently, also it will be useless to shed more blood and lose more lives in this combat."

Gen. Navarro expressed his resolution absolutely to follow your orders in respect to surrender of the town.

The Federals gathered not only in the church, but also in the streets, and the rebels seemed to be making steady headway, and the capture of the city by Madero's forces was a matter of time. Shouting behind dozens of low adobe houses were scores of insurgents attacking into the main section of the city. Navarro, the rebel leader, stationed his machine guns at the crossings of the principal streets and hoped in that way to keep the rebels at bay, while his cavalrymen and infantrymen pursued the attack from the rear.

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